WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising effective amounts of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and an ACAT inhibitor as active ingredients.

2. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is irbesartan, valsartan, candesartan, or telmisartan.

3. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan.

4. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is olmesartan.

5. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the ACAT inhibitor is FR-129169, CI-1011, F-1394, F-12511, T-2591, FCE-28654, K-10085, HL-004, NTE-122, FR-186054, N-(1-pentyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

6. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the ACAT inhibitor is N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

7. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is olmesartan and the ACAT inhibitor is N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide.

8. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan and the ACAT inhibitor is N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide.

9. A pharmaceutical combination according to claim 8 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan, irbesartan, valsartan, candesartan, olmesartan, or telmisartan and the ACAT inhibitor is FR-129169, CI-1011, F-1394, F-12511, T-2591, FCE-28654, K-10085, HL-004, NTE-122, FR-186054,

N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide, or N-(1-pentyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

10. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9 wherein the ACAT inhibitor is N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

11. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan or olmesartan.

12. A method for the prevention or treatment of arteriosclerosis in a warm-blooded animal which comprises administering an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and an ACAT inhibitor to a warm-blooded animal suffering from or susceptible to arteriosclerosis.

13. A method according to claim 12 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is irbesartan, valsartan, candesartan, or telmisartan.

14. A method according to claim 12 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan.

15. A method according to claim 12 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is olmesartan.

16. A method according to claim 12 wherein the ACAT inhibitor is FR-129169, CI-1011, F-1394, F-12511, T-2591, FCE-28654, K-10085, HL-004, NTE-122, FR-186054, or N-(1-pentyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

17. A method according to claim 12 wherein the ACAT inhibitor is N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

18. A method according to claim 12, wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan, irbesartan, valsartan, candesartan, olmesartan, or

telmisartan and the ACAT inhibitor is FR-129169, CI-1011, F-1394, F-12511, T-2591, FCE-28654, K-10085, HL-004, NTE-122, FR-186054, N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide, or N-(1-pentyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

19. A method for the prevention or treatment of ischemic heart disease in a warm-blooded animal which comprises administering an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and an ACAT inhibitor to a warm-blooded animal suffering from or susceptible to ischemic heart disease.

20. A method according to claim 19 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is irbesartan, valsartan, candesartan, or telmisartan.

21. A method according to claim 19 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan.

22. A method according to claim 19 wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is olmesartan.

23. A method according to claim 19 wherein the ACAT inhibitor is FR-129169, CI-1011, F-1394, F-12511, T-2591, FCE-28654, K-10085, HL-004, NTE-122, FR-186054, or N-(1-pentyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

24. A method according to claim 19 wherein the ACAT inhibitor is N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

25. A method according to claim 19, wherein the angiotensin II receptor antagonist is losartan, irbesartan, valsartan, candesartan, olmesartan, or telmisartan and wherein the ACAT inhibitor is FR-129169, CI-1011, F-1394, F-12511, T-2591, FCE-28654, K-10085, HL-004, NTE-122, FR-186054, N-(1-octyl-5-carboxymethyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide, or N-(1-pentyl-4,6-dimethylindolin-7-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropaneamide or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.